The Weekly Museum.

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TRAGICAL ACCOUNT *of a* COURTEZAN *of Brabant, who had murdered her Husband.*

ABOUT ten years ago, M. de la Place, returning to buſineſs after a month's abſence, had his carriage ſtopt between the hours of twelve and one, in the day, by a great concourſe of people; the officers of juſtice being then conducting a criminal to execution.

But how great was his ſurprize to ſee a young woman, about eight and twenty, tall, well made and of ſo fine a figure that even the remembrance of her crime could not prevent its intereſting every ſpectator in her favor, who to complete the ſingularity of her appearance, was habited in a kind of Pantaloon, or Huſſar dreſs of white ſatin.

It will eaſily be imagined, he endeavored to procure information concerning the crimes ſhe had committed, and the ſtrange dreſs in which ſhe was to ſuffer puniſhment.

I am able to ſatisfy your curioſity in both theſe particulars, ſaid one of the officers of juſtice, for I was preſent at her trial in the firſt court, the ſentance of which was yeſterday confirmed by the ſovereign council of Brabant.

No ſooner was her arraignment read than ſhe addreſſed the judge in a reſolute, though decent manner. To ſhorten the proceedings, ſaid ſhe, the tedioufneſs of which is worſe to me than death, condeſcend, my lord, to hear my hiſtory; you will find me to conceal nothing but my birth, which ſecret, however unimportant to you, no tortures ſhall force from me.

I was not more than ſixteen years of age, when after having been the victim of ſeduction of which there are but few ſimilar examples, I arrived in Paris under a feigned name. In this ſituation, the people into whoſe hands I fell plunged me into ſcenes of guilt and miſery from which I could never afterwards expect to emerge; as my inexperience and friendleſs ſtate ſeemed to preclude all hope.

After having paſſed through all the varieties of a life, no leſs wretched than culpable, the particulars of which are but too eaſily imagined, I was attacked by a malady rendered more formidable by want. A man of the lower rank of people, I mean one of the coachmen of the deceaſed Prince of Conti, and the only man whom I ever really loved, offered me aſſiſtance; and, by his means, I was reſtored to the enjoyment of a life which I vowed to dedicate entirely to my preſerver.

To complete my good fortune, a lottery ticket, which produced me ten thouſand livres (four hundred guineas) enabled me to prove my gratitude towards my lover; and the paſſion we conceived for each other increaſed to ſuch a degree that we determined to renounce, for ever, our mutual irregularities, and unite ourſelves by an eternal and ſacred bond, which we ſolemnly ſwore ſo to venerate, that, whoever ſhould firſt be proved to have violated it, the life of the violator ſhould be forfeited to the vengeance of the other.

I dare even affirm, my lord, nor could the deceaſed himſelf deny it, that from that moment this duty became my pleaſure, though the return of my health procured me more than one temptation, which were rendered ſtill more artful and ardent by my inflexible refuſal.

We were both unſpeakably happy, and enjoyed that kind of mediocrity which placed us above want; nor did any thing diminiſh our felicity till the death of the Prince, whom my huſband ſerved, ſuddenly deprived us of half our little revenue.

Soon after, however, Count ———, to whom my huſband had formerly been a ſervant, offered to procure him the place of ſecond coachman to his royal highneſs Prince Charles; we determined therefore to ſet out for Bruſſels, where I employed what money we ſtill poſſeſſed, in a little way of buſineſs, while we waited the iſſue of the flattering promiſes of the Count.

But idleneſs (that dreadful ſource of every vice) and the want of amuſement, having allured my huſband into the petty public houſes of the ſuburbs, the report of an inconſiſtency, of which he had been guilty, becoming known to me, reduced me to ſuch a condition that my life was deſpaired of.

His repentance, however, appeared ſo ſincere, that, after having reminded him, with ſome vehemence, of our covenant, I ſuffered myſelf to be prevailed on to grant him a pardon; declaring at the ſame time, if I found him falſe again, nothing ſhould prevent me taking ample vengeance.

Alas! the faithleſs man again proved guilty, and I had again the virtue to forgive his inconſtancy.

Having learned, however, a ſhort time after, that he not only had repeated his treachery, but that, after having robbed me of what money or trinkets I had, he and my rival intended to ſet off for Paris by night, nothing could appeaſe my rage or prevail on me to defer my revenge.

I gratified it that ſame night, during his firſt ſleep, and employed his own ſword as my inſtrument.

I might eaſily have effected my eſcape; I had at leaſt four hours before me: and as I had with this view, ſent away my ſervant. I might have been at a great diſtance from Bruſſels before my crime could have been known.

But as ſoon as I ſaw my huſband's blood pouring from his wound, the blood of a man for whom, two months before, I would gladly have ſhed every drop of my own, ſeized with horror, I fainted, and only recovered my ſenſes to ſee him expire in my arms.

Laying hold, therefore, of the bloody inſtrument of my revenge, I reſolved to bury it in my own boſom; but, no, ſaid I, the puniſhment is too mild; the moſt lingering and cruel tortures are inſufficient to expiate my crime.

You know the reſt, my lord, continued ſhe, addreſſing her judge, without ſwerving from my reſolution, which ſeemed in ſome meaſure to mitigate the dreadful torments of remorſe; I refuſed to quit the body till ſeparated from it by the officers of juſtice, whom I now only implore to haſten the puniſhment due to my moſt horrid offence.

I confeſs, ſir, continued the the officer, that nothing ever affected me more forcibly than the confeſſion of this woman, and it intereſted me ſo much; deſirous to ſee whether ſhe would maniſeſt the ſame firmneſs in the preſence of the council of Brabant, when ſhe came, as the expreſſion is in that country, to demand her ſentence, I went thither, yeſterday morning, an hour, at leaſt, before ſhe was brought before her judges.

To the great aſtoniſhment of the Aſſembly, ſhe ſtill preſerved the ſame reſolution, till ſhe heard herſelf condemned to the wheel. But then, with a piercing cry which penetrated our very ſouls, and with language at once expreſſive of indignation and ſurpriſe. The Wheel! ſaid ſhe, the wheel! Do you forget, gentlemen, I am a woman?

Such, ſaid they, is the puniſhment appointed by the law of the Emperor, Charles the fifth, for thoſe convicted of the crime that you have committed.

Barbarous man! Ah! had I known this! exclaimed ſhe, in a voice almoſt ſtifled with paſſionate ſobbing———

But, recovering herſelf a moment after, I aſk pardon, gentlemen, there is no kind of torment or diſgrace which I do not well deſerve.——— Permit me only, and I will undergo my ſentence with reſignation, permit me only to appear on the ſcaffold in ſuch a dreſs that my perſon may not be indecently expoſed to the ſpectators.

Her requeſt was granted, and ſhe returned thanks to her judges with much humility.

She was then taken back to priſon, where ſhe inſtantly ſent for a taylor, to make her the habit in which you have juſt ſeen her led towards the ſcaffold.

An hour after M. de la Place ſaw her, ſhe ſuffered with the moſt heroic fortitude.

ANECDOTE *of* CHING TANG:
One of the Emperors of China.

IN the beginning of the reign of Ching Tang, about the year before Chriſt, 1747, there happened a drought and famine all over the Empire of China, which laſted ſeven years, no rain having fallen in that long interval of time. The Emperor greatly affected with the diſtreſs of his country, conſulted the College of aſtronomers, and was told by the preſident, that the wrath of Heaven could only be appeaſed by human blood.

The pious Emperor on hearing this anſwer, and imputing ſo dreadful a calamity to his own faults, reſolved to devote himſelf a victim for the preſervation of his people. In order to this he retired to his palace, and after ſpending three days in faſting, laid his royal robes aſide. He then ordered the venerable grey hairs which adorned his head to be cut off, his beard to be ſhaved, and his nails to be pared, ſacrificing what, in China, is conſidered as the greateſt marks of honor, to the ſafety of his country.

Deprived of theſe marks of honor, bareſooted, in the poſture of a criminal, and his body ſprinkled over with aſhes, he appeared in the court before the palace, and liſting up his hands to Heaven, intreated the Supreme Being to ſpare his ſubjects, and let the whole weight of his juſt wrath fall on his devoted head. He had ſcarce

done praying when the sky became covered with clouds, and a general rain followed; by which the earth was rendered beautiful, and plenty restored all over the Empire.

Perhaps no Prince in the world gave a greater instance of paternal love for his country; nor performed a greater act of humiliation and devotion to avert the wrath of the offended Majesty of Heaven, for the sins of a people, which, through the bad examples of many irreligious and wicked Emperors, had rendered their vices and impieties ripe for judgment. These crimes the generous and pious Emperor was willing to take upon himself, and to devote his life as a sacrifice to atone for the transgressions of the people.

Nor did this extraordinary act of Justice loose its reward: That Being, who in the midst of justice remembers mercy, heard the prayers of this generous father of his country, and for his sake poured down these blessings upon the whole nation, to obtain which the good Emperor was ready to lay down his life, at the foot of an offended Deity.

Hence we may learn, that sincere piety is much more acceptable to the Divine Being than sacrifice; for he was so far from accepting a human oblation, however piously offered, that he both spared the Emperor, and delivered his subjects from the terrible calamity under which they had so long suffered.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

Answer to the QUERIES in your last Museum.

IF the Vestry of the Episcopal church would permit any person to take down the Crown from the Chapel Steeple, whether that truly Republican OPA MICO, would venture to perform that part of the business; or, whether he would contribute his mite towards the expence of taking down that little thing which is so great an eye sore to him? I presume, if it depended upon his exertions, it would remain there a long while to dazzle his eyes. If the trifling names of streets hurt his feelings so much, I would advise him to shun them as much as possible, and not honor them with his Republican person.

Let nobler subjects employ your time, if you are adequate to them, and let the poor crown alone, for according to the nature of things it cannot last long.

July 25. *Next Prince Street.*

WINE IS A MOCKER,

AY and a liar too. "Hickup—I—I—I have not drank a drop of liquor to day; what—hickup—what—can ail me?" said John as he staggered into the room the other evening. "By your speech and actions I should judge you had not" said the good woman of the house, accompanying her reply with a sarcastic sneer, "I have not—hickup—I have not—hickup—by—hickup—" here I wished the effects of the rum might hinder him from getting out the oath, but he made out after several attempts, to hickup out "by G——" so loud as to make my hair stand an end.

Wine said Solomon *is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whoever is deceived thereby is not wise.* Solomon in all probability, had not tasted ardent spirits, if he had he would have altered his expressions: he would have said, "Rum is a flaming fire, whisky is brands of fire from hell; and whosoever drinketh thereof shall be degraded below the beasts of the field—shall have his body scorched to a cinder, and his soul well dried for everlasting punishment." is it not a shame and disgrace to the enlightened inhabitants of this country, that they have a hand in distilling the bread granted to them by the bounty of Heaven, into a fiery poison, to promote the kingdom of hell? It is not my business to examine what effect this horrid liquor will have on the souls of the people who swallow it; that is the business of the preachers; my business is to consider its fatal effects on the body. For every hundred gallons of this poison distilled from grain, I think we may count two persons lost to the community; one having his vitals burnt up by the use of the liquor, and sent to his account in the other world. The other for want of the grain which had been destroyed to produce the liquor is forced to seek his bread in other lands. The effects of drunkenness on the economy of human life are well known, meagur looks, mournful wives—ragged children—thattered houses—neglected fields—dedeserted shops—dwellings empty, and avoided by all visitors but sheriffs and constables, who are the faithful attendants of the tavern hunter, and dram drinker.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

The BEAUTIES *of an* IMPROVED MIND.

SEE the kind soil by cultivation yiled
The golden crops which crown the harvest field;
The tree transplanted longer boughs will shoot,
More thriftier grow and yield more golden fruit.
Just so the mind by cultivation grows,
And all the splendor of improvement shows;
This well manur'd with a chaste rule of thought,
By reason bred and by fair virtue taught:
Yield joys sublime and richer comforts bring
Than all the beauties of the smiling spring;
Benevolence, compassion, sympathy,
Mild prudence, gratitude, fair charity,
Patience under affliction's sharpest pain,
In 'midst of affluence, temperance to maintain;
Humility 'midst honors great to wear,
And meekness sweet in every state to bear;
Are the rich crops the virtues fair that shoot
From a well nourish'd cultivated root.
Riches and beauty are most charming things,
And many a follower and admirer brings;
But beauty soon like the the fair flower is spent,
And riches does not always bring content.
A cultivated mind's a treasure bright,
Which every moment yields some new delight;
'Tis this that ornaments and adds a grace,
More shining far than beauties of the face:
Possess'd of this what mortal can complain,
When here we riches, power and knowledge gain;
How wise to learn from every thing we view,
The power how great each passion to subdue;
Patient with what's deny'd, pleas'd with what's lent,
We riches find in smiling sweet content.

New-York, July 25. H.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

SONNET—*To* JULIA.

AH! cruel Julia! dost thou fly
And arm with scorn thy lovely eye?
Thy angel smiles on all bestow,
And yet decree my heart to woe.

Thy polish'd arms of marble form'd,
Where azure veins meandring shine;
Shall round *his* happy neck entwine,
Whose *soul* full oft thy charms hath warm'd.

Loves downy throne thy beaut'ous breast,
Another claims, and he how bless'd;
Shall revel in delight, while I
Behold his bliss—alone—and die.—

Ah, Julia! when my spirit sinks to rest,
Bid thou the turf lay light upon my breast.

New-York, July 24. LEONTINE.

THE *MEDLY*.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

The MAXIMONIAN.

TO get rich honestly, live righteously, think justly, and seduce an honest widow, are hard things.

To get rich, live righteously, think justly, and not buy a pig in a bag, are commendable.

Trust no woman an ounce of love, unless she has a pound of affection for you.

Never marry if you can help it; but rather marry than do worse: by all means avoid sin. This is reason and divinity.

Why young flirts get married more readily than decent sensible women, is easily accounted for: They attract the attention of none but fools and coxcombs; who are more precipitate than men of good understanding, in matrimony as well as other matters. This is an excellent argument in favour of old bachelors and old maids.

New-York, July 22.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

A SATIRE.

WHEN Louisa first I saw, so heavenly fair,
With eyes so bright, and with that awful air;
I thought my heart which did so high aspire,
As bold as his who snatch'd celestial fire.
But soon as e'er the beauteous idiot spoke
Forth from her coral lips such folly broke,
Like balm the trickling nonsense heal'd my wound,
And what her eyes enthrall'd, her tongue unbound.

New-York, July 23. W. R.

ANECDOTES.

A Certain trading Justice in Boston, notorious for his professional ingenuity, some time since employed a poor man to saw a load of wood, for which he agreed to give him eighteen pence. The man in order to be more expeditious in the business, stripped off his coat, and laid it in the street.—After finishing the job, he found, to his surprise, that the coat had vanished, and asking the Justice, who had been at the door nearly the whole time, if he had seen any thing of it?—the worthy Magistrate replied, "He had found a coat in the street"—and producing it, desired to know, if he could swear to the property?—The poor man answering in the affirmative, he proceeded to administer the oath; after which, on restoring the coat, he shrewdly observed to the poor fellow, that they were now clear of each other, the price of the work being eighteen pence, and his fees amounting to the same.—

A Gentleman, having an Hibernian servant, sent him to drown a Dog that was troublesome; on the servant's return, the master asked him whether he had drowned the dog Yes, Sir says Patrick, "he is drowned, *for* I stoned him to death."

The following whimsical circumstance is an absolute fact:

SOME time since, a man who had business with a magistrate who is an auctioneer, gave much offence by neglecting to call him WORSHIP, on which he committed him to goal for contempt. When the man obtained his discharge, he constantly attended his worship's sales, bidding for almost every lot. "Three-pence, your worship, six-pence your worship." which caused such scenes of laughter at the auctioneer's expence, that he was glad to give the man ten guineas, never to attend his sales any more.

NEW-YORK, JULY 27.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Baltimore, dated the 16th inst.

"A veſſel from Cork in 52 days, brings an account of the defeat of the combined armies at Conde, and of an immence ſlaughter amongſt them.

"The French armies have been ſo ſucceſsful that the people throughout England and Ireland, are ſeeking for peace, and it was the prevailing opinion it would ſoon take place highly in favour, and much to the honour of the French nation."

The Court of Liſbon has ordered a cruiſe in the Streights of Gibraltar againſt the French, conſiſting of a ſhip of the line, four frigates, and ſeveral veſſels of leſs ſize.

The late action near Conde, was, by all accounts, very bloody. The French fought for the purpoſe only of covering ſome relief which they wiſhed to throw into Conde, and in this 'tis ſaid they partly ſucceeded.

The Dutch are fitting out a fleet of 10 ſhips of the line and 10 frigates, and 3,500 000 florins have already been iſſued out for that purpoſe.

A French ſhip of 18 guns has captured, and ſent into Cheſapeak Bay, a Dutch ſhip with a cargo on board worth two millions of French livres, (160,000l. this currency.)

An Engliſh frigate had taken a French Eaſt-Indiaman from Pondicherry to France, valued at 130,000l. but as this rich prize was ſteering for England, ſhe was retaken by the Robert privateer of Nantz.

A plague rages at Algiers, which carries off a great many perſons daily.

The name of the French Eaſt-Indiaman that arrived here, is *Port Louis*, ſhe is about 500 tons burthen, is commanded by Citizen Jarente; her very valuable cargo conſiſts of ſpices, ſilks, ware, ſome ſugar, and various other articles.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, July 22, to a Gentleman in this city.

"We have received good news from France, but I am fearful too good to be true: That the French have beaten the combined armies—The duke of York wounded and gone home—alſo, that the French have taken 150 ſail of Engliſh merchantmen off Cape Finiſtre; I wiſh with all my heart it may be true."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lewis-Town, to his Correſpondent in Philadelphia, dated July 5, 1793.

"On the 2d inſt. P. M. came on a very heavy ſquall of wind accompanied with tremendous lightning and thunder, which continued about one hour. The dwelling houſe of Mr. Samuel Paynter, ſen. of this town, was unfortunately ſtruck, which occaſioned the houſe to take fire on the roof, and altho' a heavy rain inſued, yet the fire continued to burn till the inhabitants were alarmed, and by their indefatigable induſtry and perſeverance, it was fortunately extinguiſhed. Had not the fire been early diſcovered, it would certainly have reduced the dwelling houſe, and others adjacent, to aſhes. The lightning came down the chimney between the walls, and breaſt-works, and burſt out in ſeveral places, both within and without the houſe—A lady ſitting near the wall where the lightning deſcended was very much affected by it, and remained inſenſible for a conſiderable time: but with the timely aſſiſtance of a ſkilful phyſician is ſince on the recovery. Fortunately no other perſon was hurt."

It is ſaid Great Britain, has made propoſitions for peace; but that theſe were rejected by the National Convention.

Capt. Ager from Port-Paix in Hiſpaniola, a few miles from the Cape, informs, that the Spaniards had taken the opportunity which the late troubles offered of taking Fort Dauphin, which was defended vigouroufly by 50 men who were obliged at length, however to ſurrender. One quarter of the Cape, he ſays, is yet ſtanding;—the Commiſſioners are at Aud du Cap, about a mile from the city; their party is much in want of amunition, three magizines having blown up during the conflagration.

By the ſhip Hare, Capt. De Kay, in 64 days from Bordeaux, which place he left the 15th of May, we have received ſeveral French news-papers, but they contain few particulars of the late Battles on the 7, 8 and 9th of May.—Many were ſlain of both Armies, though the French loſs was great, that of the combined forces was much greater; but that the French had loſt Gen. Dampierre, as has been before anounced in ſeveral papers, which they greatly lamented. The combined forces had made no impreſſion on any of the fortified cities, ſaid to be inveſted. On the whole France has little to fear from the Comoined Powers—their difficulties aroſe from internal differences among themſelves; from counter-revolutioniſts and other diſcontented incendiaries, which were in a fair way of being ſettled by the forces raiſed to oppoſe them.

Proviſions of all kinds were plenty, and not higher than in England—That Bordeaux was perfectly quiet—That in ſome places many lives of the incendiaries were cut off—That it was neceſſary that many ſhould be cut off to ſave the country from anarchy and ruin. So far we have heard from Capt. De Kay, and ſeveral paſſengers.—Twenty one paſſengers arrived in this ſhip. [*Diary*]

Charleſton, July 20—Yeſterday arrived here the ſloop Alexander Hamilton, Capt. Bacchus, from New-Providence in 6 days:—By this arrival the following very important news is received—That a French fleet of nine ſail of the line with ſeveral frigates and privateers had fallen in with a a Britiſh outward bound fleet for the Eaſt and Weſt Indies and America, of Cape Finiſterre, and captured nearly the whole, amounting to one hundred and ſixty ſail. The ſhips of war which convoyed this fleet, being only two of the line and four frigates, got off. This account has much the appearance of truth, as it comes from a variety of channels namely the Havannah, St. Domingo, and Jamaica.

Philadelphia, July 23—By the Sally, Capt. Egger, from Cape Francois, which ſhe left the 4th of July, we learn, that at that time about one fourth of the town remained ſtanding, but entirely deſerted by the white inhabitants who had fled in every direction to avoid the melancholy ſcene. A few negroes remained, who were employed in burying the dead. The Commiſſioners Santhonax and Polverel remained at Aude du Cap, a ſmall diſtance from the town, attended by the mulattoes, negroes and their other adherents. The Commiſſioners had iſſued orders to one of the mulatto generals to diſarm all the whites, as it was ſuppoſed peace could not be reſtored to the iſland until they were deprived of all power of interfering with the Commiſſioners, whoſe buſineſs was to inforce the decree of the Convention of France granting certain privileges to the people of color.

The Betſey, captured on the 15th of June, in lon. 45, lat. 54, was from St. Bartholomews and was cleared out at Hamburg. Some papers on board making it appear that the cargo was Dutch property, ſhe was manned and ordered to proceed to this port. She was taken by the Sans Culottes of Marſeilles, of 10 guns and about 100 men. This veſſel had taken before ſhe fell in with the Betſey, a brig from Bremen, a Portugueſe brig, and the ſhip Flora of Port-Glaſgow, bound to Jamaica, with a cargo worth about 30,000l. ſterling. The privateer intended for this port.

London, May 11—A great part of the town of Galway, in Ireland, was conſumed by a dreadful fire, on Monday the 22d ult.

Hartford, July 15.—On Saturday laſt, was committed to priſon Ezekiel Caſe, of Windſor, for the murder of a child—The particulars we have not been able to learn, further than that Caſe was at work at a Mr. Ackley's, at Wintonbury, at ſhoemaking—and that without any provocation, he ſtruck Mrs. Ackley, who had a young child in her arms, which ſhe dropped; Caſe immediately took it up by the legs, and knocked its brains out with his hammer.

☞ "JULIA's farewell to Poetry," and lines addreſſed to Miſs BETSEY, in our next.

KNITTING COTTON.

Of the BETHLEHEM MANUFACTORY, *juſt arrived and for ſale by*

ROBERT M'MENNOMY,

No. 82, William-Street,

WHO reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has purchaſed the ſtore of Goods of Mr. Henry Ten Brook, and added thereto a general aſſortment of ſeaſonable fancy articles, which will be diſpoſed of by the piece or yard, at the moſt reduced prices, for Caſh.

He ſolicits the continuence of Mr. Ten Brook's former cuſtomers, and aſſures them every attention ſhall be paid to their orders, and dealt with on the ſame principles. *June 29. tf.*

CORNWELL and MARTIN,

From Birmingham,

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public in general, they have eſtabliſhed a manufactory, for gilt and plated Buttons, at Corlears Hook, New-York, where they intend carrying on the buſineſs in all its branches.—All orders will be punctually attended to, and executed with elegance and diſpatch, upon the loweſt terms. July 6.

HARDWARE STORE.

WILLIAM V WAGENEN has removed his ſtore to No. 61, Water ſtreet, between Beekman and Burling ſlip, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually executed.

PAINTING, GILDING and GLAZING.

No. 43, Smith-Street.

THE Subſcriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public for their generous encouragement in the line of his buſineſs.

SHIP and HOUSE PAINTING,

done with neatneſs and diſpatch.

Ornamental Painting & Signs elegantly executed,

JOHN VANDER POOL.

JOHN HERTTELL, Jun.

HAS for ſale, at his bake houſe, No. 6 Dover Street, Ship, Pilot, Bread and Crackers, made of the beſt materials and fit for any market. Merchants, maſters of veſſels and others may be ſupplied with any quantity, with the utmoſt diſpatch. Their orders will be thankfully received, and faithfully executed. 72—8t

New-York July 26, 1793.

A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH

WILL meet with conſtant Employ and good wages.—Enquire of

GARRET H. VAN WAGENEN,

No. 2, Beekman-Slip.

New Music.

IN preparation, and will ſpeedily be ready for delivery, a collection of the neweſt and moſt approved SONGS now ſinging both in London and America, amongſt which are, thoſe much admired ſongs of Mr. Dibdin's, the RARA AVIS —ROSES and LILIES—VIRTUE—and the LAMPLIGHTER, with a number of others, one of which is intended to be publiſhed every week; each ſong will contain three pages of muſic, adapted to the Piano Forte and Harpſichord, Violin, German Flute and Guitar, price 1s. the firſt ſong will be ready for delivery in a few days by the ſubſcriber at his ſtore No. 38, Maiden-Lane, where ſubſcriptions will be received from thoſe who may approve of his

PROPOSALS,

For publiſhing by ſubſcription, a collection of airs with variations, for the Piano Forte, Violin, German Flute and Guitar, amongſt which will be thoſe admired variations of ROSLINE CASTLE and MALBROUK, with a few favorite ſongs, to form one handſome volume folio, with 30 pages muſic, intended as an entertaining ſet of leſſons for the above inſtruments; to be delivered to the ſubſcribers at one dollar each: as part of the plates are already finiſhed, it will be printed as ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers appear, by the public's moſt obedient

JAMES HARRISON.

A General Aſſortment of Books, Stationary and Hardware—Maps and Charts—the only ſtore in New-York, where can be had, the

CHART OF HISTORY,

By Dr. Joſeph Prieſtly, L. L. D. F. R. S. containing a view of the principal Revolutions of Empire that have taken place in the world. 70 tf

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JOHN A. HON ON.

Packer of Beef and Pork,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has provided every convenience for the repacking of Beef and Pork, on Palmers Wharf, two doors from Peck-Slip, where veſſels can come cloſe to the Wharf to deliver and take in, at very little expence.—Thoſe that pleaſe to employ him may depend on the ſtricteſt attention and beſt endeavors to give ſatisfaction.

New-York, July 6. 69. 6m.

CASTELLI,

ITALIAN STAY MAKER,

Juſt returned from Charleſton, No. 71, Broad-Way, oppoſite the City Tavern,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to the ladies of this city, for the great encouragement he has received, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favours by due attention, and the ſtricteſt punctuality. He continues to make all ſorts of ſtays, Italian ſhapes, French Corſet, Engliſh ſtays, Turn ſtays, Suckling ſtays, Riding ſtays and all ſorts of dreſſes, in the moſt elegant and neweſt faſhion. June 15. 66

S. LOYD,

Stay, Mantua-Maker and Milliner.

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public in general, that ſhe carries on the above buſineſs in all its branches, at No. 21, Great Dock-ſtreet.—She returns her moſt grateful acknowlegements to her friends and the public for paſt favors and hopes to merit a continuence of them.

Thoſe ladies who pleaſe to to favor her with their commands, may depend on the utmoſt exertions to give ſatisfaction, and the loweſt terms.

Orders from town or country punctually obeyed.

July 20, 1793. 71—1y.

MILLINARY.

MARY PRINCE,

No. 13 1-2, William-ſtreet, New-York.

HAVING procured the greateſt variety of bonnets, ſilks, vellum and other faſhionable ribbons, flatters herſelf ſhe has it now in her power of ſerving her cuſtomers with as elegant new-faſhioned bonnets as any perſon of her line in this city. She has now on hand the following variety.

The Union, Belvidier, Imperial Cottage, Queens Baſket, Queens Village, Engliſh, Scoten, Slouch, Old Ladies, Patterſon, Village, Cottage, and York Bonnets of the greateſt variety of colours and prices, Calaſhes, Cloaks, and Shades, covered Chip Hats, and Scotch Nett Caps, with a great variety of other articles in the above line too tedious to mention.

N. B. Being determined to decline the dry good buſineſs, a ſmall quantity remaining on hand will be diſpoſed of at prime coſt, or under.

NATHANIEL SMITH,

BEGS leave to recommend his Incomparable Beautifying CAKES for making SHINING LIQUID BLACKING for Carriages, Chair Bottoms, Shoes, Boots, &c. or any kind of Leather requiring beautiful black jet ſhining gloſs. Made and Sold Wholeſale and Retail for exportation by him at his Perfume Manufactory, from London, the Roſe, No. 42, Hanover-Square, New-York. Price one ſhilling each Cake.

The above blacking has this farther good quality, that it won't ſoil the fingers in putting on, nor the ſtocking in wearing; for if a blacking bruſh is not hand, a cloths bruſh may be uſed, and not the leaſt ſoil will come off on the moſt delicate cloth after it.

Shagreen caſes, made for miniture pictures, and all other kinds of jewellery. Travelling trunks of all ſizes ready made. Hair powder, ſoft and hard pomatum. Tortite ſhell, horn, and ivory combs of all kinds. Raſors, ſciſſors and pen knives. Tooth bruſhes and tooth powder. Shoe bruſhes and buckel do. Milk of roſes, face powder and rouge. Waſh balls of all kinds. Eſſence of lemon, burgamot, lavender, roſes and jeſſamin. Lavender water, with all other kinds of perfumery. Lip ſalve of roſes, cold cream, marſhall powder. Raſor ſtraps, powder puffs, black pins, hat do. Court plaſter, hair ribbon, ſmelling bottles. Bear's greaſe, Smith's pomade de graſe to make the hair grow. Windſor ſoap, ſhaving boxes and bruſhes, dreſſing boxes and ſhaving do.

Ladies dreſs and half dreſs cuſhions, curls, and braids, ready made, or made to any pattern, with a great aſſortment of long hair for ſale; with all the beſt kinds of hair powder, both ſcented and plain.

Maſters of veſſels and ſtore keepers ſupplied as uſual, wholeſale and retail, with the beſt article, in the branches of perfumery good and cheap.

American Manufactured

BLACK LEAD POTS,

Equal to any imported and cheaper.

BLACK LEAD, both coarſe and fine, for the purpoſe of blackening Franklin Stoves, and irons with braſs heads, Plains of various ſorts good Glue, Brands, of copper or caſt iron, of any deſcription, Screw Augers, Pots, Kettles, Griddles, Pye Pans, iron Tea Kettles, wool and cotton Cards, &c.—Alſo, a general aſſortment of

IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c.

Lately imported, and will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms, by

GARRET H. VAN WAGENEN,

No. 2, Beekman-Slip.

Seabury Champlin & Edward Burling,

Under the Firm of

CHAMPLIN and BURLING,

No. 53, Beekman-ſtreet,

TAKE the liberty of ſoliciting the favours of their particular friends, and of the Public in general. They carry on the Cabinet Making buſineſs in all its branches, and have in their Ware Room, a variety of Faſhionable and well made Mahogany Furniture, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms.

N. B. Particular orders will be attended to in ſuch a manner as to merit future favours.

New-York, 22d. June, 1793. 67 tf.

SUPERFINE CLOTHS.

Imported in the Ship Peter, Captain Huſſey,

Beſt London Superfine Broad Cloths,

Among which are the moſt faſhionable mixtures,

Alſo by the lateſt Spring Veſſels,

Navy blue, dark and light do. green drabs, pearls, lead, ſlate, browns, dark, ſnuff, black and ravens grey, and a variety of very handſome mixtures and trimmings, ſuitable for the above.

Caſſimeres of different colours milled and plain,

Veſt patterns of different kinds,

Muſlins tamboured with gold, ſilver and ſilk,

Silk Florentine of a ſuperior quality,

Striped Nankeens and India do.

for ſale by

CALEB HAVILAND,

Taylor, No 13, Goldenhill-ſtreet.

Who returns his ſincere thanks to thoſe who have favoured him with their cuſtom; and now aſſures them and the public in general, that he is furniſhed with cloths and trimmings of a ſuperiour quality, and is determined to ſell them at as reaſonable a rate as any perſon can afford in this city.

TIMPSON and GILMOR,

Cabinet and Chair Makers, No. 18 and 19, Great Dock-Street, between Coenties and Old-Slip, New-York,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced buſineſs together, to carry on the Cabinet and Chair making buſineſs in all its various branches.

They take this method of returning their ſincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for their generous, and hope for a further continuance of their favors, as they ſhall endeavor to meet their approbation.

They likewiſe carry on the Windſor Chair-Making in all its branches.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to and thankfully received.

N. B. Two or three Journeymen are wanted at the above buſineſs. None need apply but good workmen. *June 29.* 68.

ANDREW S. NORWOOD,

UPHOLSTERER,

No 31, Beekman-Street, New-York,

HAVING *commenced buſineſs in the above line, ſolicits the patronage of his Friends and the Public. He is determined that his aſſiduity and exertions to give ſatisfaction to his employers, will merit a continuance of their favours.*

He makes Sofas, Settees, Eaſy and other Chairs, Feather Beds, Hair Mattraſſes, Flock do. Venetian Blinds, Bed and Window Curtains, &c. Ships Cabins furniſhed with Curtains and Mattraſſes, &c. &c. &c.——PAPER HANGINGS put up with Neatneſs and Diſpatch.

☞ *An* APPRENTICE *wanted to the above buſineſs, one that can be well recommended.*